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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
10/774,622	02/10/2004	Jian Ni	1488.131000D/EKS/EJH/SJE . 9532		
26111 75	590 09/21/2006	·	EXAMINER		
,	SSLER, GOLDSTEIN &	KAUFMAN, CLAIRE M			
1100 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20005			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1646	<u></u>	
			DATE MAIL ED: 09/21/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary		10/774,622	NI ET AL.				
		Examiner	Art Unit				
		Claire M. Kaufman	1646				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failu Any r	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE in the may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. It is period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we re to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tirn rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 Se	eptember 2006.					
· —	•	action is non-final.					
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
, 	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Dispositi	on of Claims						
4)🖂	⊠ Claim(s) <u>145-169</u> is/are pending in the application.						
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5)	Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠	⊠ Claim(s) <u>145-169</u> is/are rejected.						
7)	Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8)□	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.					
Applicati	on Papers						
9)□	The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.					
10)	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ acce	epted or b)⊡ objected to by the l	Examiner.				
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correcti	ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
11) 🗌	The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) 🔲 .	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)	o-(d) or (f).				
a) All b) Some * c) None of:							
	1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage						
	application from the International Bureau	ı (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).					
* S	see the attached detailed Office action for a list of	of the certified copies not receive	ed.				
Attachment(s)							
	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Ll Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da					
3) 🛛 Inform	nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date <u>See Continuation Sheet</u> .	5) ☐ Notice of Informal P 6) ☑ Other: Notice to Con	atent Application				

Continuation of Attachment(s) 3). Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08), Paper No(s)/Mail Date :11/4/05, 6/15/05, 6/8/04 and 2/10/04.

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DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Applicant's election with traverse of Group II in the reply filed on 7/7/06 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that there is not a serious burden to examine all groups, protein, nucleic acid and antibody together since a publication that discloses the nucleic acid also usually discloses the protein sequence and publications disclosing the protein often disclose an antibody. This is not found persuasive because each group requires a different search. Also, a search is directed to references which would render the invention obvious, as well as references directed to anticipation of the invention, and therefore requires a search of relevant literature in many different areas of subject matter not common to all inventions. The inventions are distinct as shown by their different classifications and for the reasons previously set forth. Further, because of the cancellation of claims of Groups I and III, with the only remaining claims drawn to Group II, the traversal is moot.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Sequences

This application contains sequence disclosures that are encompassed by the definitions for nucleic and/or amino acid sequences set forth in 37 CFR 1.821(a)(1) and (a)(2). However, this application fails to comply with the requirements of 37 CFR 1.821 through 1.825 for the reason(s) set forth in the attached Notice to Comply with Requirements for Patent Applications Containing Nucleic Sequence and/or Amino Acid Sequence Disclosures. In the current application, the sequences of Figure 4 must be listed in the CRF and paper copy of the Sequence Listing and be referred to by sequence identifier number.

When a sequence is presented in a drawing, regardless of the format or the manner of presentation of that sequence in the drawing, the sequence must still be included in the Sequence Listing and a sequence identifier ("SEQ ID NO:X") must be used either in the drawing or in the Brief Description of the Drawings. See MPEP § 2422.02. In the instant application, a sequence identifier must be used for the two sequences appearing in Figure 4 unless they are comprised within SEQ ID NO:1, in which case the nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:1 they represent must be specified.

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Double Patenting

A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that "whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in scope. The filing of a terminal disclaimer <u>cannot</u> overcome a double patenting rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claims 146 and 155-163 provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claims 62 and 64-72 of copending Application No. 10/005,842. This is a <u>provisional</u> double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

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Claims 145, 147-154 and 165 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 64-72 and 127 of copending Application No. 10/005,842. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the genus of a polypeptide comprising amino acids -51 to 360 of SEQ ID NO:2 in the copending application makes obvious the species comprising the ligand binding domain of amino acids -51 to 133 of SEQ ID NO:2 (claims 145 and 147-154). Also a polypeptide comprising at least 50 consecutive amino acids of 1-133 of SEQ ID NO:2 in the copending application anticipates a polypeptide comprising at least 50 consecutive amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2 of the instant application (claim 140).

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 169 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to use the invention.

The claim is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising at least 30 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2. Due to the requirement in the claim that the composition is a pharmaceutical, not simply that it has, for example, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, the claim must meet the enablement requirements for therapeutic use. Even though the full-length protein and ligand binding domain have therapeutic uses related to apoptosis of DR5-expressing cells, such as certain cancer cells, this is not true for a 30 amino acid fragment of the protein. While 30 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2 could be used to make an antibody to the enabled SEQ ID NO:2, neither a 30-mer fragment nor the generic antibody have innate

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therapeutic properties. Neither the specification nor the prior art teaches how to use either a generic antibody with no particular activity other than binding SEQ ID NO:2 or a 30-mer fragment therapeutically.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

Claim 164 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by GenBank Accession No. AA223122 (reference #AR7, cited by Applicants in the IDS filed 2/10/04).

GenBank AA223122 teaches a nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide comprising amino acids 32-70 of SEQ ID NO:2; that is, it teaches an encoded polypeptide comprising at least 30 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2.

Prior Art

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to Applicant's disclosure. US 6,313,269 (reference #AA2 cited by Applicants in the IDS filed 2/10/04) teaches TR6 which is identical to SEQ ID NO:2 of the instant application, except for a single mismatch, but which has a later effective filing date. US Pregrant Publications of Holtzman (2002/0048785, 2002/0160446, 2003/0125540) disclose Tango 63 and splice variants thereof which are the same as or share high identity with to SEQ ID NO:2 of the instant application. However, the earliest possible effective filing date of the applications is 4/16/97; and, therefore, none of the Holtzman documents are available as prior art. Also, US Patent 6,342,369 (reference #AB2 filed 2/10/04) and US Pregrant Publication 2004/0009552 teach Apo-2, which is identical to SEQ ID NO:2 of the instant application with the exception of two amino acid substitutions: position 32 and 410; however, these applications have an effective filing date after the effective filing date of the instant application and are, therefore, not available as prior art. US 6,072,047 (#AK1 filed 2/10/04) teaches TRAIL-R, which is identical to SEQ ID NO:2 of the instant

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application with the exception of a 29 amino acid insert at position 182. This application is not available as prior art.

Alternative Names

DR5 is also known as Apo-2, TRAIL-R, death receptor-5, TRAIL-R2, TRAIL-2, Trick2, Killer, Tango63e and TR6.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Claire M. Kaufman, whose telephone number is (571) 272-0873. Dr. Kaufman can generally be reached Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 9:30AM to 2:30PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gary Nickol, can be reached at (571) 272-0835.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-1600.

Official papers filed by fax should be directed to (571) 273-8300. NOTE: If applicant does submit a paper by fax, the original signed copy should be retained by the applicant or applicant's representative. NO DUPLICATE COPIES SHOULD BE SUBMITTED so as to avoid the processing of duplicate papers in the Office.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Claire M. Kaufman, Ph.D.

Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1646

September 14, 2006

	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
Natice to Comply	10/774,622	NI ET AL.					
Notice to Comply	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Claire M. Kaufman	1646					
NOTICE TO COMPLY WITH REQUIREMENTS FOR PATENT APPLICATIONS CONTAINING NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE AND/OR AMINO ACID SEQUENCE DISCLOSURES							
Applicant must file the items indicated below within the time period set the Office action to which the Notice is attached to avoid abandonment under 35 U.S.C. § 133 (extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a)).							
The nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosure contained in this application does not comply with the requirements for such a disclosure as set forth in 37 C.F.R. 1.821 - 1.825 for the following reason(s):							
1. This application clearly fails to comply with the requirements of 37 C.F.R. 1.821-1.825. Applicant's attention is directed to the final rulemaking notice published at 55 FR 18230 (May 1, 1990), and 1114 OG 29 (May 15, 1990). If the effective filing date is on or after July 1, 1998, see the final rulemaking notice published at 63 FR 29620 (June 1, 1998) and 1211 OG 82 (June 23, 1998).							
 2. This application does not contain, as a separate part of the disclosure on paper copy, a "Sequence Listing" as required by 37 C.F.R. 1.821(c). 							
 3. A copy of the "Sequence Listing" in computer readable form has not been submitted as required by 37 C.F.R. 1.821(e). 							
4. A copy of the "Sequence Listing" in computer readable form has been submitted. However, the content of the computer readable form does not comply with the requirements of 37 C.F.R. 1.822 and/or 1.823, as indicated on the attached copy of the marked -up "Raw Sequence Listing."							
☐ 5. The computer readable form that has been filed with this application has been found to be damaged and/or unreadable as indicated on the attached CRF Diskette Problem Report. A Substitute computer readable form must be submitted as required by 37 C.F.R. 1.825(d).							
☐ 6. The paper copy of the "Sequence Listing" is not the same as the computer readable from of the "Sequence Listing" as required by 37 C.F.R. 1.821(e).							
☑ 7. Other: See Office action discussing sequences in Fig. 4.							
Applicant Must Provide: ☑ An initial or substitute computer readable form (CRF)) copy of the "Sequence Listing".		,				
\boxtimes An initial or <u>substitute</u> paper copy of the "Sequence I specification.	isting", as well as an amendmen	t directing its entry	into the				
A statement that the content of the paper and computer readable copies are the same and, where applicable, include no new matter, as required by 37 C.F.R. 1.821(e) or 1.821(f) or 1.821(g) or 1.825(b) or 1.825(d).							
For questions regarding compliance to these re	equirements, please contact	:					
For Rules Interpretation, call (703) 308-4216 For CRF Submission Help, call (703) 308-4212							
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